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RELIGION AND LOYALTY,

THE GRAND SUPPORT OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE:

A SERMON,

DELIVERED IN THE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL,

ON JANUARY 30, 1790,

BEFORE THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD MAYOR, THE COURT OF ALDERMEN, &c.

BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

MARTYRDOM OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

BY C. E. DE COETLOGON, A. M. CHAPLAIN TO THE MAYORALTY.

Render therefore unto Cæfar the Things, which are Cæfar's; and unto God, the Things, which are God's.

The Influence of Religion on the *Peace* and *Order* of the World is so conspicuous, that it's Enemies have affected to represent it, as a mere Contrivance of Politicians for preserving *Peace* and *Order*.

Dr. Gerard.

As there is no flated Penalty for breaches of forereign Duty, they must be punished by a Law ex post facto, which would be against Reason and Justice; and would place the supreme Magistrate in a worse condition than that of his meanest Subject.

DAGGE, on criminal Law.

LONDON:

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PICKETT, MAYOR.

An Especial Court held on the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, (that is to say,) Tuesday the 2d Day of February, 1790, and in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, of Great Britain, &c.

IT IS ORDERED, That the Thanks of this COURT be given to the Reverend Mr. De Coetlogon, Chaplain to the Right Honorable the LORD MAYOR, for his Sermon preached before this Court, at the Cathedral-Church of St. Paul, on Saturday the Thirtieth Day of January last, being the Anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom; and that he be desired to print the same.

PICKE TO MAYOR.

A COMMON COUNCIL holden in the Chamber of the Guildball of the City of London, on Thursday the 18th Day of February, 1790.

RESOLVED, That the Reverend Mr. De Coetlogon, Chaplain to the Right Honorable the LORD MAYOR, be requested to print the Sermon preached by him before his Lordship and the Aldermen, at the Cathedral-Church of St. Paul, on Saturday the Thirtieth Day of January last, being the Anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom; and to cause a Copy thereof to be sent to every Member of this COURT.

RELIGION AND LOYALTY,

&c. &c.

ACTS XVII. 7.

THERE IS ANOTHER KING, ONE JESUS.

THE Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, or the Apostacy of human Nature from a state of original Righteousness, is a Truth, of which the proofs from Fact are almost, if not altogether, innumerable. They are as extensive, as the universal History of the Species itself. And one of the most striking Instances we have of it, upon record, is, the Requisition, which the children of Israel made to Samuel, when they said, "Give us a King to judge us, that we also may be like all the Nations," when God himself

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was so condescending, as to be their Sovereign; and, when the System of their Government, civil, ecclesiastical, and spiritual, was entirely *Theocratic*. A Mode of Government, which has been peculiar to the jewish State and People. Whose surprizing Infatuation and Misconduct were transported to fuch an Extreme, as, either from a love of Novelty, of Parade, or of Variety, to reject their God, as their Posterity have rejected the Messiah, and would not have Him to reign over them.

How far, the unfortunate and most forrowful Occurrences, in the Annals of the British Empire, which, from the Association of Ideas, must force themselves upon our recollection on this day's folemnity, might arise from a somewhat similar Spirit---from a general and irreligious Difregard of the divine Government, we shall not presume to determine. Certain however it is, that, in the Conduct and Dispensations of Providence, the finful Enormities of a People are punished with fome national visitation, by which the collective Body of the Community shall be made to feel, and to suffer; and no lefs. certain it is, that, in the midst of Judgment, the great Author of our being is pleased to remember Mercy: so that the very fame Stroke, of the righteous Vengeance of heaven, which is profitable for Reproof, is as profitable for Correction, and Instruction; and what, at one time is lamented as an Evil, in its final Operation is confessed to be a Good.

To enter upon a minute Detail of all that Series of illegal and unconstitutional Proceedings—that political Distraction, that religious Infanity, those melancholy Scenes, which terminated at last in the tragical Dissolution of the Church and State, at this Period, would be a Task, in some respects, invidious; in others, painful; and in all, perhaps, unedifying.

With regard to Kings---it should never be forgotten, that, they are Men; and Men, of like Passions with ourselves. And, it has been observed, I think, with the perfect approbation of good Sense, sound Judgment, and a thorough Acquaintance with human Nature, to fay nothing of the more amiable Principles of our Religion, whose very Line of life is Benevolence and Charity; that, "Instead of wondering there are so many Kings, unfit and unworthy to be trusted with the Government of Mankind, appear in the World, we ought rather to wonder there are any tolerable; when we confider the Flattery, with which they are most commonly surrounded from their very Cradle; and the Tendency of all those false Notions, which are instilled into them by Precept, and by Example---by the habits of Courts, and by the interested, selfish views of Courtiers. They are bred up to esteem themselves of a distinct and superior Species among Men; as Men are, amongst Animals."

With regard to THE PEOPLE---in the Commotions of a State, upon the Causes, the Consequences, or the Cure of B 2 which

which, much more than the Majority is absolutely incompetent to decide, their usual Guide is, their extemporaneous Sensibilities—which, when they are impassioned, and instanced, are of all Guides the most unruly, and the most dangerous; very properly, and very strikingly exhibited in the Entertainment of Solomon's Idiot, "feattering Firebrands, Arrows, and Death, and crying out, Am I not in sport?"——In one sense indeed, they may demand our Pity, where they might otherwise deserve our Censure; when it is recollected, that, the Madness of their Fury is more generally inspired by the Crast, the Policy, and the Seduction of their respective Demagogues. To Them therefore, as to their real Origin, must be referred the Mistakes and Errors into which their unthinking Adherents may be plunged, in the phrenzy of political Agitations.

Upon the most calm Review of a Period, so remarkable in the Annals of this Empire, and, it may be, of any Empire of the World—and, at this Distance of time, when our Decisions are more likely, if ever, to be impartial and temperate; it seems to be agreed by All, who permit themselves to be directed by a Spirit of Moderation, in their Judgment of Person and Events, that, the Propensity there is in our very Nature to be prejudiced, and even obstinate, in our own Cause, and to run to Extremes in every Cause, was the undesigned, and unforeseen Occasion of such Excesses, as neither Piety, nor Prudence, nor Policy will attempt to justify: least of all in Those, who,

let their individual Merits and Abilities be what they might, could have no fort of constitutional Pretentions to the Offices they filled, or to the Powers they assumed.

Having no Defign, however, to analyze the Principles, which brought the Sovereign of these Realms into so humiliating a Situation, and to fo ignominious an End---to panegyrize, in strains of inordinacy, a Character, which, though in many particulars, excellent, was not, in all probability, destitute of some political indiferetions---or, to expose the Rashness of such, as might be, alas! too eager to aggravate Improprieties, into Crimes; let me folicit both the Patience and the Candour of your ferious Attention, while I am dropping but a few Remarks. upon ANOTHER KING, ONE JESUS: for the preaching of whom, at the Crifis to which the Text relates, the most diftinguished Apostle of the Gentiles was suspected, and accused, of acting contrary to the Decrees of Cæfar, and of turning the World upfide down; though there scarce ever was a more zealous Advocate, for conscientious Submission to human Legislation and Jurisdiction, than Himfelf. *

IN the prophetic History we have of our bleffed Saviour, it was foretold, that, the very extraordinary Person, who should

^{*} Please to consult, in proof of this, and without any Commentary, the obvious Meaning of Rom. xiii.

become incarnate in the fullness of Time, as the one ME-DIATOR between God and Man, should be remarkable for sustaining three distinct Offices---that, of a PROPHET; that, of a PRIEST; and that, of a KING.

The Passages, in which He is thus represented to us in the facred Writings, are numerous. We can mention only several. For instance——" A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your Brethren; him shall ye hear in all things, whatsoever He shall say unto you. And it shall come to pass, that every Soul, which will not hear that Prophet, shall be destroyed from among the People."

In allusion to his priestly Office, we are told, that, Such an High Priest became us who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the Heavens—that, "In all things it behoved Him to be made like unto his Brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful High Priest in things pertaining to God, to make Reconciliation for the Sins of the people"—and that, "We have such an High Priest, who is set on the right hand of the Throne of the Majesty in the heavens; a Minister of the Sanctuary, and of the true Tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not Man. Wherefore, He is able to save to the uttermost All who come aunto God by Him."

With respect to his Royalty, as a King, Thus saith the Lord, "I have set MY KING upon my holy hill of Zion. Be wise now therefore, O ye Kings; be instructed, ye Judges of the earth: kiss the Son, less the be angry, and ye perish from the way, if his wrath be kindled, yea but a little: blessed are all they, who put their trust in Him."---And again, "Rejoice greatly, O Daughter of Zion; shout, O Daughter of Jerusalem! Behold, thy KING cometh unto thee: he is just, and having Salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, even upon a colt, the Foal of an ass."

From these passages, it is very evident, that, THE MESSIAH is to be considered, and received, and regarded, in the Character, or office, of a King. And a King, is an office of the highest Rank, Authority, and Respectability——a supreme Ruler and Governor; whose Business, and whose Honour it is, to execute the Power, with which he is invested, according to Law, Justice, and Right, for the general Good. For, if a King should cease to rule according to Law and Justice, he destroys the very being of that Government, which it is his Office to secure and to desend; and, in so far, He ceases to be a King. If the Fountain of Justice be disorderly and corrupt, what must the Streams be! If the Head of the Body Politic be regardless of right and wrong, what can the Members be!——A Magistrate, who is elevated to such a Dignity, and who is a Despiser of that, which ought to be his Delight and his Sup-

port, is only elevated there, to be at once the Scourge, and the Scorn of Mankind!

When THE REDEEMER of the World is spoken of as having been appointed to the Office of A King, we are not then to consider him so much in his effential Deity, as in his mediatorial Character and Undertaking. For, as God, He is the King of all the earth by necessity of Nature, and by right of Creation. It is as Mediator only, that He can be said to be nominated, or elected, to that Office.

Very proper therefore, and indeed very expedient it is, that, in the elucidation of this subject, we should be cautious to preferve the distinction between the natural and the mediatorial Kingdom, and Government of the Son of God. With respect to the former it is, that we read, "Thine, O Lord, is the Greatness, and the Power, and the Glory, and the Majesty: all, that is in the Heaven, and in the Earth, is Thine: thine is the Kingdom, and thou rulest over all." And, with respect to the latter, you read, "Behold a Virgin shall conceive, and shall bring forth a Son, and shall call his Name, Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God shall give unto Him the Throne of his father David. And he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever, and of his Kingdom there shall be no End."---The superlative Beauty of another Authority, on the same point, must plead

my excuse for its Recital---" I saw Heaven opened, says St. John the divine, and behold a white Horse: and He, who sat upon it, was called faithful and true; and in Righteousness he doth judge, and make war. His Eyes were as a slame of fire; and on his Head were many Crowns; and he was cloathed with a Vesture dipt in Blood; and his Name is called, The Word of God. And, He hath on his Vesture, and on his Thigh, a Name written,

KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS."

So that this Jesus is the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise GOD, and our SAVIOUR. The King of Righteousness—the King of Peace—the King of Glory—and the King of Saints.

Should it be deemed requisite for me to offer any thing, by way of Information, concerning THE NATURE OF HIS KING-DOM, and, THE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF IT'S SUBJECTS---of his Kingdom, it may be observed upon his own express Testimony, [when He stood at the bar of Pontius Pilate, accused as a Blasphemer for making himself equal with God, and as a Traitor, for calling himself a King,] that, "his King-

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dom is not of this World." It is not founded upon the Maxims of this World---it is uncongenial with the Spirit and Temper of this World---it is totally inconfiftent with an inordinate Affection for the Friendship, the Pursuits, and the Enjoyments of this World---it's Riches, it's Pleasures, it's Honours, and it's Wisdom are entirely distinct from Those of this World.

We are not therefore to form our Opinion of this Kingdom by the Manners and the Judgments of this World, any more than by it's external Appearance: if we do, we shall be most fadly deceived; for, it is a spiritual Kingdom---which consists, not in Meats and Drinks, in Places or Ceremonies, but, in Righte-ousness, and Peace, and Joy in the holy Ghost.

But, though the Kingdom of the Redeemer is so apparently insignificant, and, if we were to be determined by it's outward Aspect, so absolutely eclipsed by all the Glories of this World, it has this transcendent Superiority, that, it shall survive the general Wreck of Nature itself; and shall triumph in inutterable Splendour and Magnificence throughout Eternity! "The Gods of heaven, said the prophet Daniel, by the Spirit of Inspiration, shall set up a Kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the Kingdom shall not be left to other people, [as the successive Monarchies of the World have been,] but it shall break in pieces, and consume all other Kingdoms; and IT shall stand, for ever."

As to THE SUBJECTS of this Kingdom, they are such as repent, and believe the Gospel---such as are born of God, and transformed by the renewing of their Minds---they are the poor in spirit; the meek; the merciful; the pure in Heart; the Peace-makers; they are the Light of the World---the Salt of the Earth---a chosen Generation, a royal Priesthood, an holy Nation---denying all Ungodliness and worldly Lusts, and living soberly, righteously, and godly in this present World; looking for that blessed Hope, and the glorious Appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who loved them, and gave Himself for them, that He might redeem them from all Iniquity, and purify them unto himself a peculiar People, zealous of good Works.

Such is the Nature of this Kingdom---and such are the Subjects of this King. They are celebrated, in the sacred Writings,
as chosen, and faithful, and called; the Elect of God; called by
his Grace; attached to their Sovereign; delighting in his
Laws; happy in his Protection; satisfied with his Favour; and
faithful unto Death; when they shall receive that Crown of
Life, of Righteousness, and of Glory, which fadeth not away;
and which the Lord hath promised to them that love Him. But,
as for those his Enemies who will not have Him to reign over
them, they shall be punished with everlasting Destruction from
the presence of the Lord, and from the Glory of his Power---

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when He comes to be glorified in his Saints, and to be admired in all them, who believe in Him, at the last Day.

I must return however once more to the permissive Dispenfations of this great King, at the remarkable Period, which the Solemnity of this Day must recall to our Memory.

From the personal Missortunes of the Sovereign, [who appears to have fallen a difastrous Sacrifice to the Prejudices of his Education, to the Treachery of his Subjects, and to his resolute Adherence to the ecclefiastical Establishment of the Constitution, as the best Security and Support of the Religion of the Country,] we ought at least to be reminded, and convinced, of a very interesting and important Truth---the absolute Supremacy of the most high GOD over all Persons, Events, and Things. As it is written, in Terms of most expressive Solemnity, as well as of religious Instruction, "He leadeth Counsellors away fpoiled, and maketh the Judges, Fools. He loofeth the Bond of Kings, and girdeth their loins with a Girdle, He leadeth Princes away spoiled, and overthroweth the Mighty. He removeth away the Speech of the trufty, and taketh away the Understanding of the aged. He poureth Contempt upon Princes, and weakeneth the Strength of the mighty. He difcovereth deep things out of Darkness, and bringeth out to Light the Shadow of Death. He increaseth the Nations, and destroyetb

destroyeth them: he enlargeth the Nations, and straiteneth them again. He taketh away the Heart of the chief of the people of the earth, and causeth them to wander in a Wilderness where there is no way. They grope in the dark without light, and he maketh them to stagger like a drunken Man.--- O! the Depth of the riches, both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his Judgments, and his Ways past finding out!"

From the more circumstantial History of the calamitous Distractions, both of the Church and the State, at this Period, We may learn, how very much the Use and the Abuse of certains Terms and certain Things affect the Peace and Felicity of Society at large, and of Individuals in particular—as well as, how to apply the former, and how to avoid the latter: such, for instance, as the divine Right of Kings—passive Obedience, and Non-resistance—the Liberty of the Subject—Toleration—Conficience—Patriotism—and the like.

That each of these Terms and Things may be, and indeed have been, very grievously misapplied, is, what we have been taught by the most melancholy and fatal Experience. To suppose, that any King can have a divine Right to act wrong—to be a Tyrant—a Monster; to bid desiance to all the Laws of Justice, of Humanity, and his Country, is very well under—

stood to be a Contradiction to Nature, to Reason, to Religion, and to God.

It is no less a Contradiction, perhaps, to Nature, to Reason, to Religion, and to God, under the too plausible Pretences, of a Right to resist, in particular Cases---of the Liberty of the Subject---of Toleration---and Patriotism---to disturb the royal Peace; to interrupt the Tranquillity of the State; to obtrude upon the Frame of the Constitution; or, to attempt an Improvement, where the Attempt may be unnecessary; the Improvement, utopian; and the Issue, not only uncertain, in point of Success, but even alarming, in point of Danger.

To prevent, as much as human Forefight, and the Wisdom of imperfect Beings can be supposed to prevent, a Repetition of those Evils, which have arisen, and which might arise, from each of these Extremes, a civil and ecclesiastical Constitution has been formed, in which the respective Rights, of the Sovereign, and of the People, are very nicely ascertained, and very suitably adjusted.

Still however there are some among us, who are forever pleading, what they think fit to call, the Rights of Man; the Rights of the Citizen; and the Rights of Conscience, in opposition to this Constitution! Far be it from us, to pretend to any uncommon Superiority of Merit, of Patriotism, or of Influence! But, if we cannot improve the Understandings, correct the Judgments,

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and liberalize the Souls of the Vulgar---for fuch, it feems, are They, who prefume to differ from the philosophical and political Prodigies of our Times---let us be allowed the indulgence of thinking and speaking for ourselves: let us be permitted the Favour of Partiality and Attachment to our present happy Constitution, both in Church and State: and though, for want of that superlative Capacity, with which the great Author of our being may have distinguished [in their own Conceit at least] some modern Innovators, their favourite Speculations may excite our Surprize, much more than our Approval, still let us be granted the Toleration of supposing, that our Breasts may also glow with one Spark of that patriotic Spirit, with which the Breasts of others profess to be so much inspired, so much inslamed!

For, have the Opposers of our inimitable Constitution a right to think? So have We.---Have They a right to speak? So have We.---Have They a right to petition? So have We. But, in Them, it is Privilege---in Us, Persecution.---In Them, it is Toleration---in Us, Bigotry.---In Them, Liberality of Sentiment---in Us, the Prejudices of Education, the Absurdity of Custom, and an ignoble Submission to Antiquity, to ecclesiastical Authority, and to civil Power!

Unequal to the Task of contending with such decided Advantages, on the part of our Accusers, Themselves being Judges, we have no Refuge, no Protection, no Plea, but what we can derive from the Amiableness of Candour, the Dictates of Moderation, the Glories of the Reformation, and the Genius of that Religion, which we both avow. Under the Genius of whose Tuition we have perhaps been misled to imagine, that, To russe the Peace of a well-formed Society, is no good Evidence of a benevolent Heart---or, of an enlarged understanding: to introduce Confusion and Disorder into a legitimate Constitution, is no satisfactory Proof of our Patriotism: and, to make a Sacrifice of the Spirit of Christianity upon the Altar of non-essential Distinctions, is but a poor Recommendation of that Piety, or that Conscience, whose righteous Claims we would be understood to maintain, and secure.

But how are these Rights to be maintained and secured? For, first of all, we are told, by Persons of a particular Description, of a kind of exclusive Right, which they seem to claim, to a compleat Toleration *---a fort of Thing, which is a Contradiction both in Terms, and in Law.

Then, you are very modeftly affured, of an equal Right they have, to the Possession of certain Offices of Trust, Influence,

^{*} By which is meant, Authority by Law to declare and defend all that Variety of Mysticism, Absurdity, Error, Falshood, Enthusiasm, and Blasphemy, which the Multitude of Sectaries, with which this Nation abounds, may think proper to spawn!!! And this, it seems, would in time produce a rational and permanent Uniformity of Opinion!!! Risum teneatis, Amici?

and Emolument, which are appropriated by the Legislature itfelf to Members of the Establishment only.

And, to crown all, they inform you, in the true Spirit of Toleration, that You have no Right to Creeds, Articles, or any Establishment yourselves---nor shall you have them, whenever it is in their POWER to prevent it.

If there be any thing more aftonishing than This, it is, the almost faulty Excess of patient Indisference with which such Sentiments are permitted to pass. Had I the Piety of an Apostle, and the Thunder of a Demosthenes, I would knock at the Pillow of such lethargic Composure, and endeavour to awaken it to that degree of indignant Sensibility, which would by no means degrade the Christian, the Minister, or the Man. If the little Zeal, I have been ambitious to shew on this Occasion, be illiterate or intemperate, and demand an Apology, I must beg leave to refer you for that, to the CAUSE, by which it has been animated——the Interests of Religion, the Quiet of the State, and the Safety of the Church.

That Persecution, for the fake of our conscientious Opinions, is an Evil, to be detested and abhorred, scarce a Member of Society is left among us, who is so degenerate as to dispute. But what is Sedition? Is there no Evil in That?---Merciful God!

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that ever thy most holy and benevolent Religion should have been perverted to the unnatural and disgraceful Purposes of Persecution, by one division of thy Creatures---and of Sedition, by another! when, the great Author of that Religion came down from Heaven upon the godlike Errand of Mercy and of Grace---when, the Miracles, he performed, were Miracles of Compassion, as well as of Power---when, the whole History of his Life was, that, He went about doing good---when, in the very article of his Death, as the great Sacrifice for Men, he was heard to pray for his Enemies and his Murderers---and when, amidst all the unutterable and inconceivable Glories, with which He is now surrounded at the right hand of God, He ever liveth to make Intercession for them, who come unto God by Him!!

Is there any Encouragement in this Example, either to perfecute, or to be feditious? And, is it not Sedition, to speak in disrespectful terms of the Religion, of the Constitution, or of the Sovereign of our Country? We have been accustomed to think, by all the Laws of Nations and of God, that the Person of the Sovereign is to be treated as facred, on account of his Office. To insult the Office, is an Act of Treason—Treason, against the Constitution! For, is it necessary to remind some wilful Novices in the Knowledge of our Government, that it is a Monarchy? and, that a King is an ESSENTIAL BRANCH, not the "Servant," of the Constitution!

But, perhaps, this Indecency of Expression may not be levelled against the Office, but against the Man!--- If so, we shall not scruple to affert, that, against fuch a Man, and fuch a Character, it is as inhuman, as it is illiberal, and ungrateful! Burdened, as The Sovereign must necessarily be, with all the Cares, which are unavoidably connected with his peculiar Sphere of Action --- possessed, of all the various Sensibilities, which belong to the most endearing, and the most honourable Relations of Life--- and affected, by all the numberless Solicitudes, which attach to fuch a Sphere, and fuch Relations; to be infulted with the Idea of his being the Servant, instead of being treated with the Veneration, the Respect, the Gratitude so justly due to Him, as the FATHER; the FRIEND; and the GUARDIAN of a loyal and affectionate People---it is an Imagination! No! it is a scandalous Reality, at which we blush! which makes our very Nature shudder! and, which it were difgraceful to mention, if it were not more so, to leave in Silence!!

In Justification of this remark, I sly not to the various resources of Language or of Eloquence. I attempt not to delineate the grand outlines of a sictitious Character---much less would I defame the Office, or the Situation, in which I am now placed, by straining every nerve of expression towards a premature Apotheosis---but, I will refer you to that more than Oratory of Tears; that silent and solemn Distress; that Unison of sorrow, which was seen and felt in every generous heart,

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when the Sovereign of these Realms was in a state of peculiar Assistance—as well as, to the loyal Essusions, the overslowings of their Gratitude and Congratulations on his Recovery. Let Them speak——let Them be heard! For speak, they must——be heard, they will——where the seeble Essorts of an obscure Individual can avail but little.——

That we have a Right, a right by Nature, to worship the divine Being according to those particular Views and Modes, which our Consciences, after having made use of every proper Mean of Information, shall dictate, is without Controversy. But, is there any Law of Reason? any Law of Nature? any Law of Religion? is there any kind of Law under heaven, which can give us a Right, or even a compleat Toleration to abuse the Religion, the Establishment, or the Sovereign of a Nation---whose Protection we enjoy, and whose Privileges we receive, be they more, or be they less?---Perhaps, We may be so weak as to think, that, an Indignity, which is offered to the chief Magistrate of the Country, is an Indignity to the Country itself; or, to adopt the fantastic Language of some modern Writers, it is an Indignity to the Majesty of the People!

[•] As one of the Individuals to whom that Dignity, it seems, belongs, I have not been able to discover any extraordinary Proof of deserential regard, but rather much of the Crimen lassa Majestatis, in the unlimited Censure lately passed upon the great body of the Nation for their generous Congratulations on the Sovereign's Recovery.

After all---much as we may estimate ourselves, in the several Characters, of Men---of Citizens---and of Patriots; the most sublime and exalted point of light, in which we can be considered, is, as faithful Subjects of the Kingdom of the Son of God. And, in that case, however pusillanimous it may seem, and whatever may be the Vehemence of our animal, or our intellectual, Temperature---in the sober Moments of Solitude and Consideration, if there be any Extreme, in which it would most become us to err, it should be That, of passive Submission. It is much more in Unison with the genius of the Religion, we profess, to suffer, than to rebel. It was the Character of our blessed Saviour himself---the greatest Philosopher, the greatest Hero, and the greatest King, that ever did, or ever will, sustain the human Form. Nor is it to be supposed, that Men of

What if, instead of certain unhandsome Terms, a Lover of his Country had thought proper to have addressed the supreme Governor on that eventful occasion in the following Terms.—" O King, live for ever! Thou, O King, hast been reduced, by the permissive Dispensations of that Power, whose never-failing Providence ordereth all things in Heaven and Earth, to circumstances the most assistive;—first, perhaps, to teach a thoughtless people, what they are, alas! too apt to forget, the infinite Superiority of the most High God above all created Beings.

Secondly, to convince an ungrateful people of a Blessing, of which they might be too insensible, in the mild and equal Government of the best of Princes.

Restored, by that Providence, to the anxious wishes, and the ardent prayers of thy joyful subjects, may the Goodness of heaven long preserve the most valuable of Lives, to the most loyal of People—and dispose us all alike to say, with one heart, and with one voice, "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wonderous. Things, and blessed be the Name of his glorious Majesty for ever, and let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen and Amen."

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Sense and Morals will ever be induced to judge favourably of that species of Christianity, which breathes the very fire of political Inflammation.

No doubt, where the Competition is clear, and indisputable, we ought to obey God, rather than Man. But, in the Mildness and Liberality of the Government, under which the King of heaven has been pleased to fix our Lot, it is not more our Duty, than it is our Happiness, to obey them Both.

Upon the Whole then---in the midst of all that sad Diversity of Sentiment in Literature, in Politics, and in Religion, which obtains among us---notwithstanding the occasional Misconceptions, by which we are perplexed and agitated, either through our comparative Ignorance; or, our Prejudices; or, our Passions; or, our Interests---and, though there are many, who treat the Idea of *Uniformity*, in Faith and Worship, with Ridicule and Contempt; I am too conscious of the Firmness of the ground, on which I stand, to be afraid of saying, "I beseech You, Brethren, by the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same Thing, and that there be no Divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same Mind, and in the same Judgment."

And, I would to God it may be the *Heart*'s defire and prayer of every one of us, for Ourselves, and for Persons of all Ranks and

and Situations, that we may be found among the happy Number of the faithful Subjects of THE REDEEMER, when the feventh Angel shall found his Trumpet, and the great Voices in heaven shall fay,

"The Kingdoms of this World are become the Kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ, and He shall reign for ever and ever."

Unto Him therefore, with the Father and the eternal. Spirit, three Persons in one incomprehensible Essence, The ONLY TRUE GOD, be ascribed the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory everlasting.

FINTS.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, by the same Author,

THE ESSENTIAL DEITY OF THE MESSIAH; and the Great Importance of that Article of the Christian Faith, to every conscientious Minister of the Church of England; considered, in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, January 24, 1790, being the first Sunday in Hilary Term.

12 MR 58

Just published, by the Same Author,

THE TEST OF TRUTH, PIETY, AND ALLEGIANCE: A SERMON, delivered on the Day of Sacramental Qualification for the Chief Magistracy of the City of London; before the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, the COURT of ALDERMEN, and SHERIFFS.

